

Training Canaries.
In the canary breeding establishments of Germany only the male birds are valued, for the females never sing. The method of training the birds to sing is to put them in a room where there is an automatic whistle, which they all strive to imitate. The breeder listens to the efforts of the birds and picks out the most apt pupils, which are then placed in another room for further instruction.

Immense coal fields have been discovered in Zululand.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

W. J. CHEVREY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chevresey for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

For every million inhabitants in Russia there are only ten newspapers and journals of all sorts.

Southern Railway's Service for the South.

This popular route announces for the coming winter season the usual improved service between New York and the South, via Washington. Four through trains daily are operated from New York, giving the most perfect through car service. Dining, Library and Observation Cars are operated on its limited trains the year round. This route is the most picturesque through the Southern States. If you are thinking of taking a trip South to Florida, Cuba, Texas, Mexico or California, call on or address Alex. S. Thwaites, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

The proportion of Latin students in elementary schools has increased.

Findley's Eye Salve Cures
Sore eyes in 3 days; chronic cases in 30 days, or money back. All druggists, or by mail, 25c. per box. J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

The proportion of female to male teachers is increasing in England.

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, on pure blood if you would have them strong. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

A Progressive Barbarian Monarch.

The King of Somaliland is in London to promote the interests of his domain. His subjects are chiefly half-bred barbarians, but he is highly cultured, speaking English, German, French, Italian and Spanish. The purpose of the Emir Soliman—for so he calls himself—is to civilize his people, an end for which he seeks British aid in the development of Somaliland. He confesses that five years ago he was with the Dervishes, fighting against England, but he has since become king, and has come to the conclusion not only that the British are not only to be supreme in Africa, but also that they ought to be, because, to use his own words, they are "the great people." Coffee, corn, ostrich feathers, sheepskins, gum, india rubber, ivory and mines of silver and gold are all, according to the Emir, to be had in Somaliland; but there are no engineers, no machinery, no capital, and he wants these.

WOMEN do suffer!
Even so-called healthy women suffer!

But they are not healthy!

The marks left by pain are on the young faces of many of our daughters. Pain that leaves its mark comes from a curable cause. If that cause is not removed its influence reaches out and overshadows a whole life. The reason Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been so uniformly successful for over a quarter of a century in overcoming the suffering of women, is that it is thorough and goes directly to the cause. It is a woman's

remedy for woman's ills.

MISS EMILY F. HAAS, of 148 Freeman St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I wish to state that I used your Vegetable Compound with the greatest success. I was very sick for nearly a year with hysteria, was down-hearted and nervous; also suffered with painful menstruation and pain in back and limbs. I often wished for death, thinking nothing would cure me. I had doctors, but their medicines did me no good. At last, by the advice of a friend, I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am happy to say it has entirely cured me."

JENNIE SHERMAN, of Fremont, Mich., Box 748, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel that I must write you and tell you what your medicine has done for me. I had neuralgia of the stomach for two years, so bad that I could not do any work. I had two or three doctors, but did not seem to get any better. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and improved from the first, had better appetite, and after taking three bottles of Compound and one box of Liver Pills, can say that I am cured. Your Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.

The first five persons procuring the Endless Chain Starch Book from their grocer will each obtain one large 10c package of "Red Cross" Starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" Starch, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the Endless Chain Starch Book, will obtain from their grocer the above goods for 5c. "Red Cross" Laundry Starch is something entirely new, and is without doubt the greatest invention of the Twentieth Century. It has no equal, and surpasses all others. It has won for itself praise from all parts of the United States. It is superseded every thing heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. It is made from wheat rice and corn, and chemically prepared upon scientific principles by J. C. Hubinger, a chemist, an expert in the laundry profession, who has had twenty-five years practical experience in fancy laundering, and who was the first successful and original inventor of all fine grades of starch in the United States. Ask your grocer for this Starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

CAMPAIGN PARALLELS.

FORMER PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AS A BASIS FOR PROPHECIES.

National Campaign Predictions—Speculations of Politicians Based on Parallels and Comparisons—The Day of Sweeping Victories Apparently Over.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: As the Presidential campaign draws near, there is much search for historical parallels to the present situation, and prophecies are made on the basis of these comparisons. There is a good deal of nonsense in such matters, no one doubts. For example, the Republicans in 1884 were cheered by the assurance that no man whose name began with C ever had been, and therefore none ever would be, elected President. That comfort was withdrawn for the next campaign, but in 1892 they were again confident of success, since no President, once defeated for re-election, had ever been re-elected. So it is not safe to rely upon precedents. And yet there are certain facts in history which are uniform and reveal tendencies and influences. These have fairly crystallized into rules, which, however, like all the other rules, have their exceptions.

Those who believe that President McKinley will be re-nominated rely upon the fact that only one man, after having been elected President, ever made an unsuccessful fight for re-nomination. This was Franklin Pierce. It is true that Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur were candidates for the nomination, but they had been elected, not Presidents, but Vice-Presidents, and their failure was the natural result of the sudden shock of change, the introduction of new policies and new men, and the disappointments which these entailed. It is well known that no Vice-President who became President was ever nominated for President at the end of his term. John Tyler was nominated by another party than the Whigs in 1844, but, after a few months, he withdrew from the race in a letter full of anger and disappointment. The nearest parallel to the case of Mr. Cleveland was that of Martin Van Buren, who was elected by the Democrats in 1836, was re-nominated by them in 1844, and was nominated by the "Barn-Burners," or seceding Democrats, who would not work for Lewis Cass, in 1848. So strong was the "Little Wizard" that he received more votes in the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York than Cass, although he carried no State.

Here are some interesting facts of the political successes and failures of our Presidents, conveniently arranged: Presidents re-nominated and re-elected—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland. Presidents re-nominated, but defeated for re-election—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison. Presidents defeated for re-nomination—Fillmore, Pierce, Johnson and Arthur. Presidents who were not candidates for re-nomination—Tyler, Polk, Buchanan and Hayes. Presidents nominated and re-nominated without opposition—Washington, Jackson, Van Buren and Grant. Presidents re-nominated without opposition—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Lincoln and Grant.

Only one President was elected without opposition, Washington being so chosen twice. This honor would have been given to Monroe for the second term but for an elector from New Hampshire, who voted for John Quincy Adams because, he said, he was unwilling to allow any man to be honored as "The Father of His Country" had been.

In speaking of "nominations," it must be remembered that in the early days of the Republic there were no political conventions, and consequently no nominations in the sense in which we use the term now. There were many candidates for the chief honors then who would have figured in the political conventions had they been held. John Adams, it is said, seriously considered himself an available candidate for the presidency when Washington was elected. The first thing like a convention for the nomination of a candidate for President was the caucus which convened in 1804, consisting of the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, and nominated Jefferson. At other times nominations were made by State Legislatures. In September, 1812, an unofficial political convention was held by the anti-Madison Democrats and the Federalists to effect a coalition. The result was the nomination of De Witt Clinton, of New York, for President, and Rufus King for Vice-President. The coalition was much more powerful than is generally supposed. Madison received 128 electoral votes, while Clinton received eighty-nine. Only two Northern States, Vermont and Pennsylvania, voted for Madison.

In 1824 a minority of the Congressmen held a convention and nominated W. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, for President. This was indeed an odd contest, the candidates being three members of the Monroe cabinet—John Quincy Adams, Clay and Crawford—and a Senator, Andrew Jackson. As in 1800, the electors did not decide this contest, no candidate having a majority. The House of Representatives, voting by States, elected Adams. Had the electors been allowed to vote by States, Jackson would have had eleven, while the combined vote of the other three was thirteen.

Jackson, by the way, was a candidate for President for a longer single period than any other man. He was nominated by the Legislature of Tennessee in 1825, the year after his defeat by Adams and three years before the Presidential election. He at once resigned his seat in the Senate to enter the canvass.

The first national convention of the type to which we still adhere met in 1835, one year before the election, and nominated Martin Van Buren. This convention resembled many other succeeding conventions in consisting almost wholly of officeholders.

It is a fact not generally known that William Henry Harrison was a candidate of the Anti-Masons against Van Buren the first time, and that this

was the only election in which the electors voted for five candidates, these being, in their order of strength, Martin Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster and W. P. Mangum. An apparent exception to this statement was the Greeley vote, which was scattered after the candidate's death.

The last candidate for whom a Whig convention voted was Millard Fillmore in 1856. He had been defeated for the nomination four years before. He received eight electoral votes, those of Maryland.

One of the electors who voted for the Democrat Monroe in the "era of good feeling" was the venerable John Adams, of Massachusetts.

Only one man was nominated for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and declined it. John Langdon, of New Hampshire, was nominated by the Republicans in 1805 for Vice-President, but one month later declined, and Elbridge Gerry was chosen.

Since the day of Monroe, the most sweeping electoral victory was that of 1864, when Lincoln received 212 votes to 21 for McClellan. All things considered, the worst defeated man who ever ran for President was Stephen A. Douglas, who received but 12 electoral votes in 1860; however, he received only 500,000 less votes than Lincoln, and 500,000 more than Breckinridge, and 800,000 more than Bell, both of whom led him in electors, a situation never paralleled. The President who was worst defeated for re-election was Van Buren, who in 1840 received but 60 votes to Harrison's 234, the magnitude of the Harrison vote being one of the greatest surprises in the history of American politics.

It will be seen from the preceding facts that the American voters are in the habit of re-nominating their Presidents. The habit of re-electing them is almost as strong. As an offset to these facts, one might suggest that only two Presidents who were re-nominated over opposition, and two of the three Presidents who were ever defeated for re-election, were among the most recent, Cleveland and Harrison.

The friends of Mr. Bryan may derive satisfaction, so far as his chance of re-nomination is concerned, from the history of Henry Clay, who was candidate three times. As regards his chances of election, they can point to the examples of the great ideals, Jefferson and Jackson, as well as William Henry Harrison, all of whom were defeated before being successful.

One notable lesson is easily read in the figures for the last twenty-five years, viz., that the day of sweeping victories is over. Unless some overwhelming issue comes up, Presidential elections probably will continue to be closely contested, and their results difficult to foretell.

Feeling His Bumps.

A phrenologist who has been touring the country and giving lectures in the art tells the following "good one" on himself. He was in the habit of inviting people of different vocations to come upon the stage, and he would dilate upon and expound the peculiarities of their cranial construction. He had come to that portion of his lecture where he dealt with the criminal form of the cranium, and addressed the audience:

"If there is any person present who at any time has been the inmate of a prison he will oblige me by coming upon the platform."

A heavily-built man responded to this invitation.

"You admit that you have been in prison, sir?"

"I have, sir," was the unblushing answer.

"Will you kindly tell me how many years you have spent behind prison bars?"

"About twenty years," unhesitatingly replied the subject.

"Dear," exclaimed the professor, "Will you sit down, please?"

The subject sat down in a chair in the center of the stage. The professor ran his fingers rapidly through the hair of the subject and assumed a thoughtful expression.

"This is a most excellent specimen. The indications of a depraved character are very plainly marked. The organs of benevolence and esteem are entirely absent; that of destructiveness is developed to an abnormal degree. I could have told instantly without the confession of this man that his life had been erratic and criminal. What was the crime for which you were imprisoned?"

"I never committed any crime," growled the man in the chair.

"But you said that you had been an inmate of a prison for twenty years!"

"I'm the governor of the jail."

The First Bomb and Mortar.

The Koreans invented the first bomb and mortar. The lust for revenge had taken such a grip upon them that nothing sufficed to hold them in check when once they had the enemy on the run. Before the first year of the war had expired the Koreans had imitated the fire-arms of their enemies, though pebbles were at first the only missiles used. They even surpassed the invaders in the use of gunpowder, for the records tell us that a certain general invented a piece of ordnance which, when discharged, would throw itself bodily over the walls of the besieged fortress, and when it exploded the Japanese who had crowded around to examine it were either torn to pieces by the flying debris or choked by the sulphurous fumes of the burning powder.

The startling statement that the mortar threw itself over the wall is merely the work of an excited imagination, whereby the projectile became confused with the machine used in its projection. We are told that the secret of the invention perished with its inventor, but that the mortar then used still lies in one of the Government storehouses in the fortress of Nan-han, which guards the southern approach to the capital.

Description of a Woman's Club.

A woman's Society for Political Study is a club where a lot of women get together to spend twenty minutes telling each other what their husbands told them about the Transvaal War, the yacht races, the Dreyfus verdict, the Peace Congress, the Alaskan boundary, arbitration and the weather, and an hour and three-quarters putting on their wraps and eating caramels.—New York Press.

EUROPEANS TRY ORDEAL BY FIRE.

British Officials Walked Barefoot Over Red Hot Stones Unscathed.

Some weeks ago, writes Andrew Lang in the London Athenaeum, I condensed in the Athenaeum a description of the Pijian fire walk (Umu Ti). In the Journal of the Polynesian Society, Colonel Gudgeon, British resident of Rarotonga, late a Judge in the native Land Court, and an accomplished student of the Maori speech, records his own experience. A Raiatea man, young, but of the fire-walking clan, officiated. The date was January 20, 1899. As usual, a large fire had been blazing on a foundation of stones; the burning logs were hooked out and at 2 p. m. Colonel Gudgeon found the glowing stones ready for the ceremony. The officiating Raiatea man pointed out to his native pupil that two stones were not hot, they having been taken from a mare or sacred place. Nothing was done by way of magic except that the Raiatea spoke a few words (not reported) while he and his taura, or pupil, thrice struck the edge of the oven with with branches of the ti (Dracena). "Then they walked slowly and deliberately over the two fathoms of hot stones. The pupil handed his branch to Mr. Goodwin (on whose hand the performance took place) and said: 'I give my mana over to you; lead your friends across.' The word mana means a kind of 'magnetic' or magical force which individuals are supposed to possess in differing proportions. Perhaps 'power' is the best English equivalent for mana."

Colonel Gudgeon, before these performances, had asked that the glowing stones "should be leveled down a bit, as his feet 'were naturally tender,' and so the stones were 'leveled flat.' In walking across, three white men accompanied him—Dr. W. Craig, Dr. George Craig, and Mr. Goodwin. Colonel Gudgeon 'got across unscathed.' He says: 'I knew quite well I was walking on red-hot stones, and could feel the heat, yet I was not burned. I felt something resembling slight electric shocks, both at the time and afterward, but that is all.'

As to the heat, the oven is made for cooking the ti, which is put in after the rite. Half an hour after that performance a green branch thrown into the oven blazed in a quarter of a minute. The ti (teste Colonel Gudgeon, who ate his share) was well cooked. He walked 'with deliberation,' and 'the very tender skin of my feet was not even hardened by the fire.' He offers no explanatory hypothesis.

In this case (1) no preparation of any kind was applied to the feet; (2) they were not hardened by walking unshod; (3) no abnormal psychical condition was involved. Three stout explanations were therefore put out of court. I have none to offer; but the facts appear to illustrate the medieval ordeal, as well as certain other curious phenomena handed down from of old.

Habits of the Pygmies of Africa.

An ivory horn was also carried by some of the Pygmies and with this, also, most curious sounds could be produced. They all carried bows and arrows, and with them were most expert little marksmen. Some of the arrows were poisoned, others were not; no doubt the poisoned ones are used for their enemies, and the ordinary iron-headed shafts for killing the animals of the forest. I asked my little friend what they lived upon, and he told me nuts and fruits from the trees and wild honey; also the animals that they killed. "What animals can you kill?" I asked the little chief who stood before me on this memorable occasion. "Antelope, buffalo and elephants," said he.

"What?" I said, "little people like you killing buffalo and elephants!" At which he laughed heartily and turned to tell his companions what I had said, and they also joined in the fun. "How do you manage it?" I asked. "With these," holding up his bow and arrows. "Very many of us surround the elephant and shoot many arrows into it." "But," said I, "how long do you take to kill an elephant?" "Oh!" he replied, "sometimes three days, sometimes six days, but when he is dead we make out tents round the carcass and there stay till we have eaten all the meat, and then we hunt another elephant."

From this remark, one gathered at once that the Pygmies have no "abiding city," but they move from place to place, wherever there is food to be found.—Albert B. Lloyd, in Ainslie's

Revolutionary Sharpshooters.

The settlement of a new country amid hostile Indians demanded from our colonial grandfathers eternal vigilance, and developed in them considerable skill with firearms. Even the colonial boy, we are told, as soon as he was big enough to level a rifle, was given powder and ball to shoot squirrels. After a little practice he was required to bring in as many squirrels as he was given charges for the gun, under penalty of a severe lecture or even having his jacket "tanned."

At the age of twelve the boy became a foot soldier, with loophole assigned him from which to fight when the settlement was attacked by the Indians.

Growing older he became a hunter, of deer, bear and other wild animals, and must constantly pit his life against those of the hostile Indians in the forest.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the men of the Revolution were all expert sharpshooters, whom the British dreaded and the Indians feared. God had been schooling them for their struggles for liberty.—Forward.

Commander of a Large Army.

There are few living generals who have been called upon to command more than one hundred thousand met in time of peace, but that lot has just fallen to the German cavalry General Count Von Haeseler. He is the commanding general of the Sixteenth Army Corps, stationed at Metz, and he was intrusted with the chief command during the recent army maneuvers, which took place on ground made memorable by the conflict of 1870-71.

The manoeuvres lasted more than a week, and four complete army corps, an entire cavalry division and more than one hundred thousand men took part, under the personal observation of the General. The second in command was General von Falkenhansen



Do not wash your hands and face with a common laundry soap, or if you do, don't complain when you find them rough, hard and chapped. Ordinary laundry soaps are good for scrubbing floors, but not for the skin. Ivory Soap makes a creamy lather that rinses easily and takes the dirt with it. The natural oil of the skin washed with Ivory Soap is not removed, and the skin is left soft and smooth.

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How the Englishman Told It.

Here is a joke which comes from the Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht. Names were given to the writer, but they are suppressed for obvious reasons.

A young woman on the Erin while every one was waiting for a wind asked: "What slang expression which you have in America pleases a pussy cat?" The listeners all gave it up, of course. "Why, rubber neck," was the reply.

One of Sir Thomas's British friends heard it, and thought it was so good that he called a friend up to hear the conundrum. The one summoned came all expectancy. The enthusiastic admirer of the story could not wait for the young woman who had originally sprung the joke to repeat it, but started to tell it himself.

"What slang expression which you have in America pleases a pussy cat?" he asked.

The new man also gave it up.

"Why, smooth her back," was the reply, and the answer brought out a greater roar than had greeted the original story.—New York Tribune.

Hit by Twenty-seven Bullets at Once.

Among those who arrived at San Francisco by transport the other day was D. W. Krider, of Wharton, Ohio, of Battery K, Third Artillery, who gained the distinction of being the worst wounded man in the war. In February last he was with his battery in a native attack on Manila, when he came to fall back. Utah Battery was given the same order, but failed to observe it, and a shrapnel shell from this battery exploded. Two men were killed and Krider received twenty-six wounds from the shrapnel bullets; while at the same time a Manner bullet passed through him. Krider still carries some of the bullets, and it is doubtful if he will ever recover his health and strength.

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